

## **FLAG MOUNTING DEVICE**

### **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

5           This application is based on Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/404,280, filed on August 19, 2002.

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

10           The invention relates generally to a flag support and mounting device, and more specifically, to a device for preventing a flag from wrapping and becoming entangled around a flagpole. The device allows for free rotation about the flagpole.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART**

15           It is well known that flags, when blown by variable gusty winds, will occasionally wrap themselves around the flagpole to which they are mounted. Thus entangled, the flag cannot be unfurled by the next breeze and is thus rendered relatively useless. This problem is particularly acute with flagpoles that extend at an  
20           angle with the vertical.

            The use of flag unfurlers is known in the prior art. More specifically, flag unfurlers heretofore devised and utilized for the purpose of maintaining a flag in an untangled state, are known to consist basically of familiar, expected and obvious structural configurations. This is notwithstanding the myriad of designs  
25           encompassed by the crowded prior art which have been developed for the fulfillment of countless objectives and requirements.

            U.S. Patent No. 5,279,250 to Palermo, Jr. et al. discloses an automatic flag unfurler.

            U.S. Patent No. 4,452,167 issued to Burroughs teaches of a device for  
30           preventing a flag from wrapping around a flagpole.



## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a front elevation view of a flag mounted on a flagpole in accordance with the present invention.

5        FIG. 2 is an elevation view of the device of the present including a rotator and stabilizer.

FIG. 3 is a top view of the rotator of FIG. 2..

FIG. 4 is a front elevation view of a flag having a hollow sleeve for mounting on a rod with a plurality of clips maintaining the flag in a non-sagging posterior.

10       FIG. 5 is a top view of the invention as disclosed in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a front elevation view of an alternate embodiment of the rotator and stabilizer device.

FIG. 7 is a top view of a rotator of an embodiment of the present invention wherein the flag is fastened by a friction-fit to a slit in the rotator.

15       FIG. 8 is an elevated front view of a sleeveless flag mounted to the rotator by brackets.

FIG. 9 is a top view along line A—A of the bracket of FIG. 8.

## 20       DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference now to the drawings, and in particular, to FIGS. 1-3 thereof, a new and improved flagpole mounting device, embodying the principles and concepts of the present invention. Specifically the invention includes a flag mounting device  
25       generally designated by the reference number **10**, and will be described herein.

It is to be noted in Figs. 1-3 that to properly maintain a flag **14** on a flagpole **20** requires a pair of the devices **10**. Each device **10** comprises several components that collectively work to provide a new and improved flagpole rotation, wherein a flag **14** is free to rotate around a flagpole **20** following the wind direction without unwanted  
30       furling. In its broadest context, each device **10** may be comprised of a rotator **11**, an upper stabilizer **12** and a lower stabilizer **13**. The stabilizers **12** and **13** are

removably connected to the flagpole **20** and serve to support and provide a seat for the rotator **11**. The flagpole **20** is normally round, but could be of other shapes that could require manufacturing changes, but within the scope and principles of the invention. The flagpole **20** is normally made of aluminum, wood or fiberglass,  
5 however the material of the flagpole **20** is not an important variable for the operation of the present invention.

The rotator **11** is capable of being rotated freely through 360° and has means for connecting the flag **14** to the flagpole **20**. An extended portion **15** of the rotator **11** has a rod opening **16** defined therein for receiving a rod **17**. For flags having a built-  
10 in sleeve **18** (see FIG. 4) the rod **17** extends through the sleeve **18**, wherein it is attached to the flag **14** to provide strength as well as to assist the flag **14** to maintain a natural and attractive display appearance. The rotator **11** includes an aperture **19**, generally in the center of it, for the passage of the flagpole **20** and semi-circular flanges, a first flange **22** that is part of the first stabilizer **12**, and a second flange **23**,  
15 which extends from the second stabilizer **13**. The flanges **22** and **23** are adapted to isolate the rotator **11** from contact with the flagpole **20**, whereby the rotator **11** rotates freely about the flanges **22** and **23**. Both stabilizers **12** and **13** may include screws **26** that can be hand tightened to secure and maintain their position on the flagpole **20**. The lower stabilizer **13** also may include a countersunk rotation resistance screw  
20 **27** that is provided for controlling the degree and speed of rotation.

The extended portion **15** of the rotator **11** serves as a point of contact to the rod **17**, which can be either fixed or adjustable. The rod **17** inherently provides a measure of weight that helps keep the flag flying in proper fashion. The rod **17** may be adjustable for small flags and short flagpoles. The fixed length rod would be  
25 preferred for larger flags because of the necessary knowledge of what stresses would be incurred for various size flags. Rods **17** can be steel, aluminum, wood, or other materials conducive to the purpose. FIG. 1 shows the use of two rotation devices **10** but it is appreciated that additional units can be used, more preferably in the center, in the case of a very large flag. The rod **17** not only supports the flag **14**,  
30 but maintains its path of rotation about the pole without deflection.

The flag **14** may have additional securing means such as that shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, wherein a plurality of clips **21** are illustrated. These clips **21** provide a measure of control as well as to prevent the flag **14** from sagging. It is to be appreciated that the rotators **11** may have a plurality of rod openings **16** wherein a plurality of flags may be supported and flown. Also, the rotator **11** could be affixed with friction free casters in lieu of the invention presented above, but the increased cost would be substantial.

FIG. 6 describes an alternative embodiment, whereby the extended portion **15** of the rotator **11** includes a bolt **28** attached therein. The bolt **28** may accommodate flags that do not have a sleeve **18** but which could accommodate a rod **17** and be used in conjunction with hooks, loops and other means for fastening the flag **14**. Also shown in FIG. 6, are a pair of friction locks **29** that may firmly affix the stabilizers **12** and **13** to recesses **30** that are defined in the flagpole **20**

An embodiment depicted in FIG. 7, attaches a flag **14** by friction fitting within a slit **35** and securing with a clamp **31**. This would be especially advantageous for affixing flags that neither have holes for attaching hooks or loops to aid in their attachment to the flagpole, nor have a sleeve **18** in which a rod **17** can run through.

In FIGS. 8 and 9, an embodiment is shown for affixing a flag **14** that has a rod **17** passing through holes in the flag **14** and a one-piece rotator **32** without a rod opening **16** in the extended portion **15**. In this embodiment, a plurality of snaps **33** are used to attach the flag **14** to the extended portion **15**, by embracing the rod **17** and firmly holding it in place. The plurality of snaps **33** each have a pair of tightening members **34** to hold the snaps **33** in position. FIG. 9 is a top view of the one-piece rotator **32** as shown along line **A—A**.

Shown in FIG. 1 are plastic strips, a continuous strip **24** and segmented pieces **25**. These strips **24** and **25** not only add weight that helps avoid furling, but they also keep the flag in a proper flying position.

Since numerous modification and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly, all suitable modification and equivalents may

be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention.